



MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY TO ENGAGE IN POLITICAL PROCESS

"Citizens Democracy for Peace 2014"

moe
Misión de Observación Electoral



Misión de Observación Electoral
USAID/Colombia
April, 2014
Contract Number: REQ-514-14-000004



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Introduction

The MOE was created in 2006 with the main target of improving Colombian democracy as well as its electoral process, by giving the possibility to all citizens to watch over their elections and to reinforce control over the political power. Indeed, since the 1991 Colombian Constitution, the national electoral processes are very unstable with changing electoral rules. In addition to this factor, the intern conflict context, and the low quality of the democracy (corruption customs, weak and questioned authorities), were other arguments to the creation and the direct action of a Non Governmental Organization specialized in the elections monitoring.

Misión de Observación Electoral –MOE acts as a platform that gathers around 300 organizations ordered in 35 regionals. MOE covers great part of the country and has the capacity to have an impact in governmental decisions. MOE it's the only civil society organization in Colombia which is making national observation with credits to exert electoral observers.

In order to watch and promote the quality of the Colombian political-electoral system, the MOE has developed a complex system, which includes six specific and permanent working areas (*Observatory for Democracy, Media Monitoring, Political Advocacy, Electoral Justice Observatory, Electoral Observation, And International MOE*). Moreover, for this project “Citizens Democracy for Peace 2014”, MOE signed two agreements with other two NGO: Transparencia por Colombia and Fundación Paz y Reconciliación. The findings are put together and therefore it is possible to have a wide view on the electoral situation.

In 2014, with the Peace process and the upcoming Congressional and Presidential elections, the work of the MOE is essential. The NGO, due to its expertise have the capacity to impact in the discussion of political and electoral reforms, and a better capacity to monitor the elections.

The **project's general objective** is to contribute to the democracy building process through citizens who are enforcing their political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way. The MOE aims to improve the active interaction between citizenship and official entities for peace building and coexistence among the political and electoral environment scenario.

In order to reach this objective, the MOE will work on four results. Those specific objectives are linked to the production and analysis of electoral information (R1), to the analysis of gender perspective in the electoral field (R2), to the impact of the MOE on the execution of public policies (R3) and to the effective participation of citizens in the control of electoral processes (R4). Each result counts with determined activities that have to be realized according to a timeline.

This program will prioritize actions in regions where historically there have been incidents of political violence and electoral crime or where MOE has identified high levels of electoral risks through their previous work in this field.

USAID will support MOE's activities in the following regions:

	REGIONAL MOE	ACTIVIDADES
1	GUAINÍA	Electoral Observation
2	MONTES DE MARÍA	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory
3	NARIÑO	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory
4	NORTE DE SANTANDER	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory
5	PUTUMAYO	Electoral Observation
6	SUR ORIENTE (META VICHADA,	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory

	AMAZONAS, GUAVIARE, VAUPES)	
7	VALLE	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory
8	ANTIOQUIA	Electoral Observation and Regional Observatory
9	TOLIMA	Electoral Observation
10	BOLIVAR	Electoral Observation
11	CAQUETÁ	Electoral Observation
12	CHOCO CENTRO	Electoral Observation
13	CHOCO DARIÉN	Electoral Observation
14	CAUCA	Electoral Observation
15	LA GUAJIRA	Electoral Observation

MOE's activity produces a lot of outcome information in a qualitative manner that might be of USAID's interest. The nature of the outcomes resulted from this intervention are mainly descriptive. For instance, levels of influence in governmental authorities in order to increase coordination and set up elections operationally which will improve the quality of the electoral process in country. Training, involving and bringing citizens attention to over sighting elections has a great impact in the democracies' transparency; however measuring transparency is challenging and costly within this context.

Taking this into account, MOE will take advantage of the Quarterly Reports in order to capture qualitative data from outcomes of the process involved (i.e. level of influence with the GOC; citizens' commitment to over sighting activities; type and intensity of electoral irregularities reported by citizens). The Quarterly Reports will bring outcomes into a concise and descriptive manner using qualitative analysis techniques.

MOE presented the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the beginning of the project on February 2014. Once the document has been revised by USAID, several meetings to improve the format of the M&E plan were organized with the Contractor in charge of supporting MOE's mission wide M&E needs, but in no time targets of the initial project were modified. The final version was delivered in August 2014 to be approved.

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ASSUMPTIONS	OPPORTUNITIES
R.1. MOE's Electoral and Political Observatory produces pertinent information regarding the political and electoral dynamics in Colombia	A1.1. Creation of 6 Regional Observatories (by regions: Antioquia, Montes de María, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca y Suroriente) A1.2. Presentation of Early Warnings using Electoral Risks Maps A1.3. Analysis on regional governability, illegality and victimization for the March 2014 elections A1.4. Analysis regarding political and electoral dynamics in municipalities with guerrilla presence A1.5. Gathering, following-up, and analyzing information about key subjects on the Colombian electoral processes	<p>There are guarantees in local public security that allow researchers to gather and organize information of the political structures.</p> <p>There is a publicly access to the information</p>	<p>Strengthen civic action at the local level and augment the coverage of national and regional electoral observation missions.</p>
R.2 Political and social organizations receive an Impact Analysis Report with affirmative actions to strengthen gender equality in the electoral field.	A2.1. A quantitative and qualitative analysis in political party compliance with gender quotas when compiling their candidates list A2.2 Monitor gender perspective in political and electoral related news in at least three of the priority departments. A2.3. A survey will be carried out with all the congresswomen elected on March 9 th A2.4. Four meetings will take place to carry out an integral evaluation of the impact of the Law 1475-2011 on women's participation in the political process and gender equality	<p>The priority regions show interest in carrying out the proposed gender monitoring.</p> <p>The congresswomen are interested in the survey mentioned.</p> <p>Political organizations, civil society organizations have interest in these gender specific issues.</p>	<p>Given that the media monitoring is done by different regional universities we can generate good practices as these research groups cover the women candidates and elected officials along with varying gender issues in their respective region.</p>
R.3 The Organizations partaking in MOE's national platform influence the definition and the execution of public policies.	A3.1. Permanent monitoring of the public agenda and presentation of 5 analysis document A3.2. Strengthening institutional abilities to prevent and sanction electoral irregularities and help the right development of the electoral process A3.3. Launching the "Pilas con el voto" campaign (pilasconelvoto.com) A3.4. Analysis and report with the general standards to improve the transparency in the campaign financing	<p>Initiatives for constitutional modification be past during the course of this project.</p> <p>Mass media are interested in a public campaign or does want to be associated with in regarding electoral irregularities.</p> <p>The candidates from the different political parties do not use "Cuentas Claras" app to report their funds and expenditures during their electoral campaigns.</p>	<p>There are ongoing peace negotiations that possibly will conduce to a series of constitutional and statutory modifications in order to guarantee political representation.</p>
R.4 Citizens participate and effectively reinforce political control in order to strengthen Colombian electoral process.	A4.1. Citizen Electoral Observation (consolidation of MOE's platform, recruitment and training of observers, analysis of the information collected by observers) A4.2. Civil society international observation (recruitment and training; analysis of the information collected by the observers)	<p>The regional MOE platforms maintain or augment the number of organizations that conform them and carry out the activities.</p> <p>The citizenry or the civic organizations are interested in partaking in political monitoring and control through electoral observation.</p> <p>Security conditions exist for the organization or citizens to carry out the proposed activities.</p>	<p>Increase the number of observers in, or national coverage of, the regional MOE platforms is probable due to the good image of transparency and confidence of MOE Colombia.</p>

Indicator's Matrix

Nº	Indicator Name	Definition	Data Source	Frequency	Baselines	Output Outcome	Target	Data disaggregation
1	Number of meetings held in the Electoral Tracking and Coordination Commissions where are presented MOE's electoral reports and regional observatory's information	This indicator shows the MOE's level of participation in the Electoral Tracking and Coordination Commissions. The Commissions are regulated by the government of Colombia's Minister of Interior at the national, departmental and municipal levels. The MOE brings the electoral information and Irregularities Reports to the Commission meetings' based on the work done by Observatories.	MOE – Minutes of the Commissions and reports presented by the observatories.	Quarterly	N/A (2010 elections: MOE was not invited to Commissions)	Output	32	National, departmental and municipal
2	Number of analytical workshops on the impact of women's participation and affirmative actions within the electoral process	The analytical workshops (which gather different political stakeholders) are critical events lead by MOE in order to debate and discuss gender approach in politics, while seek for strategies to reinforce the 1475/2011 Statutory Law; which imposed a quota of female candidates in elections.	MOE – Reports and Minutes from the Workshops	Quarterly	N/A First application in the national elections of the Statutory Law 1475-2011	Output	4	National, departmental and municipal
3	Number of media that transmit information produced by the MOE on electoral subjects	This indicator measures the number of media organizations and firms at national and local levels (written press, radio, television and digital) that transmit information produced by MOE.	MOE – Report based on a Multimedia data base.	Quarterly	2010 national elections: 26 (6 Nat;20 Reg)	Outcome	40 (10 National, 30 Regional and local)	By Media (Written press, radio, television and digital) National and Regional/local
4	Number of visits to the MOE platform and hotline services	This indicator measures the number of visits from citizens who access directly to MOE digital platform and the hotline services. The indicator shows the level of interaction between the MOE and the citizens.	MOE - Website www.moe.org.co	Quarterly	N/A (No information registered)	Outcome	15.000	Website www.moe.org.co
5	Number of citizens that report irregularities to the MOE	The indicator refers to citizens, from anywhere in the country or abroad that report irregularities through the systems settled by MOE ("Pilas con el Voto" Website Free Hotline, Twitter and App)	MOE – Website pilasconelvoto.com , Free Hotline, Twitter and App counting reporting service	Quarterly	N/A Pilas did not exist in 2010. (Website and 01800112101 free hotline)	Output	4.000	By system: Website, Free Hotline, Twitter and application
6	Number of citizens over-sighting directly the electoral processes	This indicator measures the total number of citizens that took part in the electoral process over sighting elections subscribed as official observers with MOE training and corresponding identifications. In order to improve the control of the electoral process, the MOE does training for citizens interested to observe and collaborate with the MOE Platform. Once the observers are trained, they receive an accreditation from the National Electoral Council that enables them to go to the polling station to observe the electoral process, and report the possible irregularities.	MOE – List of the observers	Quarterly	2010 national elections: 3.843	Output	3.200	By Department, Colombian citizens international observers

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (1)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: MOE's Electoral and Political Observatory produces pertinent information regarding the political and electoral dynamics in Colombia			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of meetings held in the Electoral Tracking and Coordination Commissions where are presented MOE's electoral reports and observatory information.			
Is this an Output Indicator? Yes		Is this an Outcome Indicator? No	
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator shows the MOE's level of participation in the Electoral Tracking and Coordination Commissions (since 2013). The Commissions are regulated by the government of Colombia's Minister of Interior at the national, departmental and municipal levels. The MOE brings the electoral information and Irregularities Reports to the Commission meetings' based on the work done by Observatories.</p> <p>Method of Calculation: Sum of number of meetings that MOE attended.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of Meetings Attend in target areas</p> <p>Disaggregated by: National, Departmental and Municipal</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Regional Observatories allows MOE to have precised electoral and political information at the local level. The creation of the Regional Observatories is essential because all the information produced is the base to every MOE's analysis document. The Coordination Commissions are the strategic scenarios to present observatories' findings as well as the irregularities that affect the electoral process. That's why when MOE reaches a bigger or a larger coverage the impact is stronger. The participation to Coordination Commissions help to measure MOE's impact on politico-electoral decisions.</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: National MOE will obtain the minutes of the Commissions from the Intern Affair Ministry. In addition, MOE's regional observatories will give to National MOE reports on the local commissions.			
Data Source: MOE – Minutes of the Commissions and report of the local commissions.			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the Quarterly Reports			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through MONITOR System and Quarterly Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Baseline 2010: N/A. Does not apply because in the past elections 2010, MOE was not invited to Commissions.</p> <p>Target 2014: 32</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2014	32	38	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25, 2014 BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Finance and Administrative Managers MOE			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (2)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Political and social organizations receive an Impact Analysis Report with affirmative actions to strengthen gender equality in the electoral field (Statutory Law 1475 of 2011).			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of analytical workshops on the impact of women's participation and affirmative actions within the electoral process			
Is this an Output Indicator? Yes		Is this an Outcome Indicator? No	
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The analytical workshops (which gather different political stakeholders) are critical events lead by MOE in order to debate and discuss gender approach in politics, while seek for strategies to reinforce the 1475/2011 Statutory Law; which imposed a quota of female candidates in elections.			
Method of Calculation: Sum of workshops (meetings and discussions)			
Unit of Measure: Number of Workshops			
Disaggregated by: National, Departmental and Municipal			
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator allows MOE to get recommendations on women political participation to present propositions to the authorities on the subject. In order to reach this indicator, MOE makes a quantitative and qualitative analysis on political party compliance with gender quotas. In the same way, the MOE carries out a survey with all congresswomen elected which enables the MOE to have another perception of the gender quotas and its real application. Meetings are organized to discuss about the gender perspective, and a monitoring of the gender theme on political and electoral news media is realized.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The MOE will get the information from the different organizations part of the MOE that sent reports and results of researches (the Regional Observatories are investigating on the gender perspective), from the survey that will be done with congresswomen, and from the information collected during the media monitoring.			
Data Source: MOE – Reports and Minutes from the Workshops			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: We are linked to the elections dates and results (electoral campaigns- list of candidates (women/men)			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the quarterly reports.			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through MONITOR System and Quarterly Reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline 2010: NA- First application in the national election of the Statutory Law 1475 of 2011. MOE's target 2014: 4 analytical workshops on the impact of women's participation.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2014	2	2	
2015	2	0	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25, 2014 BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Finance and Administrative Managers MOE			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (3)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: The Organizations partaking in MOE's national platform influence the definition and the execution of public policies			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of media that transmit information produced by the MOE on electoral subjects			
Is this an Output Indicator? No			Is this an Outcome Indicator? Yes
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of media organizations and firms at national and local levels (written press, radio, television and digital) that transmit information produced by MOE.</p> <p>Method of Calculation: Counting on the Media that transmit information.</p>			
Unit of Measure: Number of Media			
Disaggregated by: By Media (Written press, radio, television and digital) National and Regional/local			
<p>Justification & Management Utility: The MOE creates a communication plan in order to monitor the electoral process, and the communication campaign of the political parties and of the candidates. In order to transmit information and impact on Medias, civil society, and political-electoral authorities it is import to MOE to count with a large media network. Media's alliances, at local and national level will help the diffusion of MOE's messages. It is expected that the more communication outreach at municipal, regional, and national levels, the more importance the decision makers give to the electoral process; increasing public transparency and democracy quality. Hence, the public policies' quality standards are going to be positively affected by increasing interest of citizens showed through the local and national media.</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The MOE will get the information thanks to a daily analysis of the medias, and thanks to a categorization system implemented by the MOE.			
Data Source: MOE – Report based on a Multimedia data base.			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the quarterly reports.			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through MONITOR System and Quarterly Reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Baseline 2010: 26 (6 national medias - 20 regional medias).</p> <p>Target 2014: 40: 10 National and 30 Regional and local medias.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2014	10 National and 30 Regional	15 National and 367 Regional	<p>During those elections, MOE developed collaborative relationships with many journalists around the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOE's communication office reached to meet with journalists in several regions to explain about information's transmission and media monitoring. Those meetings allowed MOE to build a database and keep in touch with the journalists over the country. For the first time and thanks to this database, it was possible to register and count precisely every journalist and media who requested MOE's information and who transmitted it. - In addition, MOE is providing precise information by regions and by topics (example, to publish a press release on only on Antioquia's politico-electoral situation). As a consequence, local journalists are more interested: they consult and share MOE's information. - It has to be highlighted that for the first time, MOE's communication office trained MOE's 34 regional speakers on communication strategies. Thanks to this training Regional coordinators could provide information to many medias (medias where MOE's information where never transmitted).
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25 th 2014 BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Administrative and Financial managers of the MOE			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (4)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: The Organizations partaking in MOE's national platform influence the definition and the execution of public policies			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of visits to the MOE's website: www.moe.org.co			
Is this an Output Indicator? No			Is this an Outcome Indicator? Yes
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of visits from citizens who access directly to MOE digital platform. The indicator shows the level of interaction between the MOE and the citizens.			
Method of Calculation: Counting of visits to the Website.			
Unit of Measure: Number of visits in www.moe.org.co			
Disaggregated by: Website			
Justification & Management Utility: All the tools that implemented the MOE will enable to know how many persons are visiting MOE's platform. The MOE is interested in knowing how the citizenry is interested by the democratic and electoral system, and by the actions of the MOE. Through systems which enable citizens to get information and give information on electoral subject, the MOE can measure its impact on the civil society. The number of visits to the MOE platform is a sign of the regional work done by the organizations partaking in the sense that shows the local impact on the democratic culture within citizens. On the other hand, it provides valuable information for the MOE to understand the electoral dynamics at the local level, identify threats and weaknesses of the electoral system.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The MOE will get the information thanks to multimedia program.			
Data Source: MOE - Website counting reporting service. Reports based on a multimedia program that enable to count the number of visits.			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the quarterly reports.			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through MONITOR System and Quarterly Reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline 2010: N/A No information registered Target 2014: 15.000			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2014	15.000	51.257	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology: It is the first time that MOE is following up the number of visits that has its website, as a consequence, MOE did not have a baseline which made difficult to define a target. Neither in 2010 and 2011, MOE had a multimedia program analyst that could count precisely all MOE's virtual datas: number of website's visits, number of users, number of pages visited, time of visits...). - Moreover, for the 2014 elections MOE emphasizes its communication campaign on Internet: on each informative message, the user could click and was directly transmitted to MOE's website which increased the number of visits on MOE's platform. - We can highlight also that thanks to strategic alliances with medias MOE doubled the number of graphic pieces and informative messages published. As a consequence, a larger public could have seen MOE's information and interested in read more.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25 th 2014 BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Administrative and Financial managers of the MOE			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (5)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Citizens participate and effectively reinforce political control in order to strengthen Colombian electoral process			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of citizens that report irregularities to the MOE			
Is this an Output Indicator? Yes			Is this an Outcome Indicator? No
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The indicator refers to citizens, from anywhere in the country or abroad that report irregularities through the systems settled by MOE ("Pilas con el Voto" Website Free Hotline, Twitter and App).			
Method of Calculation: Sum of reports to the MOE (reported by different citizens when possible)			
Unit of Measure: Number of reports			
Disaggregated by: By system: Website www.pilasconelvoto.com, Free Hotline, Twitter and application			
Justification & Management Utility: With those tools, the citizens can directly report electoral irregularities which correspond to the general objective of the MOE. The MOE realizes analysis and reports based on the information reported by the citizen and presents the information to the authorities (Commission for Electoral Guarantees). Moreover, the number of irregularities reported permit to monitor the implication of the citizen in the electoral process. The number of citizens that report irregularities to the MOE are a subset of the total of people who impact the MOE. Their participation in public and open complaints about irregularities is one of the pillars of the democratic systems as long as it puts social control over the political power.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The MOE monitors the number of citizens that report irregularities thanks to the website Pilas con el voto. Even if citizens report irregularities via the free hotline, the application or by email, our legal team reports it in the website Pilas con el voto. Pilas con el voto is the general data base of irregularities.			
Data Source: MOE – Website pilasconelvoto, Free Hotline, Twitter and App counting reporting service			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the quarterly reports.			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through Monitor System and Quarterly Reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline 2010: N/A: does not apply because pilas con el voto's system did not exist in the past 2010 national elections Target 2014: 4.000 reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2014	4.000	4.321	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25 th BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Administrative and Financial managers of the MOE			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (6)			
Name of Development Objective: To contribute to the construction of a democracy that is strengthened from citizenry that knows and exercises its political and electoral rights on a tolerant, informed, active and responsible way towards new scenarios of political inclusion.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Citizens participate and effectively reinforce political control in order to strengthen Colombian electoral process			
Name of Sub-intermediate Result: None			
Name of Indicator: Number of citizens over-sighting directly the electoral processes			
Is this an Output Indicator? Yes			Is this an Outcome Indicator? No
Is this an (F) indicator? No			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of citizens acting as observers during election day, therefore showing the total citizens that took part in the electoral process over sighting elections subscribed as official observers with MOE training and corresponding identifications.</p> <p>In order to improve the control of the electoral process, the MOE does training for citizens interested to observe and collaborate with the MOE Platform. Once the observers are trained, they receive an accreditation from the National Electoral Council that enables them to go to the polling station to observe the electoral process, and report the possible irregularities.</p> <p>Method of Calculation: Sum of observers with accreditation</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of citizens certified as observers for the election day.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: By Department, Colombian citizens international observers</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Observers play a critical role to improve transparency of the electoral process. MOE provides training to citizens interested in taking part in the electoral process as official observers. Volunteers receive an accreditation from the National Electoral Council that enables them to be present at the polling station and report irregularities. It is important to the MOE to have observers in many municipalities and regions in order to have a large coverage of the elections.</p> <p>The number of citizens over-sighting directly the electoral process hits the intermediate result when their active participation promotes political control and strengthens the electoral system. If citizens have the opportunity to watch their local elections, more legitimacy on the system will emerge.</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The MOE needs to have personal information about each citizen who wants to observe (via registration forms). With the registration forms, the MOE fulfills a database and sends an invitation to the "observation training": The observers who participate to the training will receive the official accreditation to enter in the polling stations.			
Data Source: MOE – List of certified observers			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Collected by MOE and report to Monitor in a quarterly basis			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Included into Contract costs			
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: Lucy Malo			
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID: In the MOE our Financial and Administrative manager is in charge of providing data to USAID.			
Location of Data Storage: MOE			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: NA			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in the quarterly reports.			
Presentation of Data: NA			
Review of Data: NA			
Reporting of Data: Data will be reported through Quarterly Reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Baseline 2010: 3.843</p> <p>Target 2014: 3.200</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2014	3.200	5.354	<p>MOE's 2014 target was based on the past 2010 elections: during 2010 less observers over-sighed the second round of the presidential elections taking into account a calm electoral process.</p> <p>However, in 2014, because of the results of the first round presidential elections and because of the tense political situation (hacker, fraud accusations, increase of electoral fraud...), the authorities and the political parties requested to MOE more observers. As a consequence, MOE decided to increase its number of observers from 1.200 to more than 3.000 for the second round.</p>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: August 25 th BY: Claudia Pedraza- Nathalie Brichard- Administrative and Financial managers of the MOE			

Monitoring Schedule

Reporting and Evaluation	Dates
Agreement- Project	February 3 rd 2014
Work plan	April 4 th - (May 4 th 2014)
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	April 4 th - (May 4 th 2014)
First Quarterly Technical Report (activities to March 31 st)	April 30 th 2014
Quarterly Financial Reports	May 3 rd 2014
Second Quarterly Report (activities to June 30 th)	July 30 th 2014
Third Quarterly Report (activities to September 30 th)	October 30 th 2014
Fourth Quarterly Report (activities to December 31 st)	January 30 th 2014
Final Report	April 3 rd 2015